THE

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1784. [No. 1183.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freshest ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Where'er our Country calls—Friends,*
"*up, nor own a Sense beyond the Public* *Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

PARIS, February 27.

MADEMOISELLE de la Guerre, a famous actress, died last year, and has left a fortune of 40,000 liv. per annum, which comes of course to her father, who has hitherto gained a living by selling small books of prayer about the streets, while his daughter lived in a palace fit for a Dutchess.

LONDON, January 21.

Authentic letters from the factory at Senegal advise, that some English gentlemen have been near 150 leagues up the country, in search of natural curiosities, and that they had brought specimens of several valuable plants, among others that called the Vereck, or White-Gum-tree, which the Moors and Arabs, who know neither how to sow or reap, live upon during their long journies. This gum is likely to prove a valuable article of commerce, being of great use in giving a body to silks, cotton, &c. The French have lately imported great quantities of it, and it has been calculated to be an object of 262,555l. per annum to Europe, and therefore of more consequence than either the Negro or Gold trade.

Jan. 31. A few days ago a transport from New-York was lost in Bristol Channel, and upwards of 200 men drowned.

Feb. 4. Letters from Constantinople mention, that the Janissaries, having taken offence at the Baron Sterburgh, and another German officer, for introducing the European tacticks into the Turkish discipline, had assassinated them both in the course of some military manœuvres near Pirna.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 2.

"The oldest inhabitant does not remember so heavy a fall of snow as we have lately experienced. It is now near four feet deep in the streets, and this having been succeeded by a most intense frost, it is impossible to go about but in *traineaux*, such as are made use of in Russia. The King came in one of these vehicles, followed by sixty more, from Versailles to Paris, on the last day of the year. If the weather holds till to-morrow, we expect to see the whole court come in the same manner to the capital, and thus exhibit a spectacle as new among us, as it really is delightful, were it not for the reflection every humane mind makes on the great hardship of the poor, who by the severity of the weather, are daily perishing with cold."

March 2. So intense is the frost in Holland, that water is sold in Amsterdam at seven stivers (near 8d. English) per pail; and at Rotterdam there is the largest fair on the ice ever known, with play-houses and other places of diversion.

March 19. Accounts from Pypen in Norway mention, that one Christian Houghmeil, a fisherman, died there in the beginning of this month—his posterity was exceeding numerous, and it is remarkable that at his decease, several of his grand children saw their grand-father and their grand-children at the same time. Houghmeil had by two wives 18 children, nine only of whom survived, and produced him 85 grand-children; from these descended 201 great-grand-children; and from them five great-great-grand-children. Total 309.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, February 10.

"His Highness the Prince Bishop of Treves has published, in his dominions, a general toleration, in favour of the Lutheran and other reformed churches. His Highness has not confined himself to a simple toleration, but has also put them in possession of a church, and enabled them henceforward to hold all state and military employments, without distinction, equally with the Catholics. The Ministers of their church are permitted to perform their functions, according to their rites and customs.

"It is worthy of notice, that this liberal and unlimited toleration is not only the act of a Temporal Prince, but that of a Bishop of the church of Rome, whose doctrines have been stigmatized in this country, as bloody, tyrannical, and persecuting. But if those heavy accusations can ever be coolly and impartially considered, it will be discovered, that ambitious and designing men have constantly been the first movers of those diabolical systems. No established church is free from the like reflections, and it should never be forgot, that no two things are more alike, than the bigot of one religion is to the bigot of another."

We learn from Lyons, that on the 2d ult. the Academy of that city declared Mr. Edward de Montgolfier a Fellow of that Society. They announced at the same time an extraordinary premium of 1200 livres, appropriated by the Sieur Fleffels, Intendant of that Generality, and the Marquis de St. Vincent, for the discovery of the most certain and simple method of directing at pleasure the ærostatic balloon horrizontally. The different competitors are to deliver in their pieces on the first of September, 1784. and the premium is to be distributed in the public Assembly on the 7th of December following.

The present Emperor of Morocco's favourite concubine is an English woman, and her history is remarkable. Her name is Seagood; her husband was a linen manufacturer in Devonshire, in England, who, failing, determined to go to America. He endeavoured by every persuasion, to get his wife to remain in England, while he went to establish himself, promising then to return and fetch her. She insisted on going with him, and actually did so. Off the coast of Spain, the ship was taken by a Sallee rover. On carrying her in, Mrs. Seagood's charms (for she was but five-and-twenty, and one of the finest women ever seen) made such a general impression, that she was at once declared the Emperor's property, and sent accordingly to Mequinez, the residence of the Emperor. She captivated his heart, and has been his favourite five years, having three children living by her. Her husband was sold, and by orders from Court, removed into the interior country, and not heard of since. By the beauty of his wife he has therefore lost his life, or what is worse, his freedom.

March 31. Yesterday morning at seven o'clock the convicts under sentence of transportation were escorted from Newgate by a proper guard, and put on board a lighter at Blackfriars from whence they fell down the River, in order to embark on board a transport vessel bound for Nova-Scotia.

The above offenders were near 90 in number; there were upwards of 20 women and girls; among the latter, that atrocious criminal, the pawnbroker's apprentice, aged about 14, who a short time since set fire to her master's house—Two little boys were also among these unhappy wretches, who did not appear above twelve years old.

On Sunday died, at Newbury, Rear Admiral Thorpe Fowke.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY GRANTED by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, at their Session in May, 1784. for the Purpose of procuring a Parsonage-House for the First Congregational Church in Newport, and repairing their Meeting-House, &c.

FIRST CLASS,
Consisting of 3600 Tickets, at One Dollar each.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1 Prize of		300	is	300
2		50		100
5		20		100
30		10		300
1100		2		2200

SECOND CLASS,
Consisting of 1200 Tickets, at Two Dollars each.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1 Prize of		600	is	600
1		100		100
1		60		60
5		20		100
10		10		100
210		4		840

While the British Forces had Possession of Newport in the late War, they demolished the Parsonage-House, and did great Injury to the Meeting-House of the First Congregational Church and Society there; which Losses said Church and Congregation are not able to repair, by any Method in their Power, except that which is here proposed: It is therefore presumed it will have the Approbation and Encouragement of all the Friends to Religion and public Worship, and to this suffering Church and Congregation in particular; and that they will cheerfully contribute for their Relief by purchasing the Tickets; especially, since they will hereby not only promote a good and important Design; but, at the same Time, by giving ONE DOLLAR, stand a Chance to receive near ONE THOUSAND.

Tickets may be had of the Directors, and the Printer hereof; and will be distributed to various Parts of the Country to accommodate Purchasers.

The lowest Prizes in the First Class will be paid by so many Tickets in the Second Class: The lowest Number of these Prize Tickets shall purchase the Ticket No. 1, in the Second Class: and the next lowest shall purchase No. 2, and so on to the highest Number of the prize Tickets: And as these will purchase near the whole, Tickets of the Second Class it will be drawn immediately after the First is finished. If any Person who shall receive Tickets to sell shall have any unsold at the end of July, he is desired to return the same to the Directors, as it is proposed the Lottery shall be drawn in August next at farthest.

If the Prizes are not called for in Six Months after Drawing, they will be deemed generously given. The Prizes will be paid off in three Weeks after Drawing the Lottery.

Notice will be given of the Time of Drawing, and a List of the Prizes in each Class will be published in the Newport Mercury; and care will be taken to send it to those Gentlemen in other States who shall dispose of any Number of Tickets.

The Directors appointed for this Lottery are Messieurs CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, EBENEZER BURRILL, JOHN ANTHONY, SAMUEL SANFORD, NATHAN HAMMETT, SAMUEL THURSTON, and WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.

Newport, May 8, 1784.

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SCHEME of a LOTTERY

GRANTED by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, at their Seſſion in May, 1784. for the Purpoſe of procuring a Parſonage-Houſe for the Firſt Congregational Church in Newport, and repairing their Meeting-Houſe, &c.

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While the Britiſh Forces had Poſſeſſion of Newport in the late War, they demoliſhed the Parſonage-Houſe, and did great Injury to the Meeting-Houſe of the Firſt Congregational Church and Society there; which Loſſes ſaid Church and Congregation are not able to repair, by any Method in their Power, except that which is here propoſed: It is therefore preſumed it will have the Approbation and Encouragement of all the Friends to Religion and public Worſhip, and to this ſuffering Church and Congregation in particular; and that they will cheerfully contribute for their Relief by purchaſing the Tickets; eſpecially, ſince they will hereby not only promote a good and important Deſign; but, at the ſame Time, by giving ONE DOLLAR, ſtand a Chance to receive near ONE THOUSAND.

Tickets may be had of the Directors, and the Printer hereof; and will be diſtributed to various Parts of the Country to accommodate Purchaſers.

The loweſt Prizes in the Firſt Claſs will be paid by ſo many Tickets in the Second Claſs: The loweſt Number of theſe Prize Tickets ſhall purchaſe the Ticket No. 1, in the Second Claſs: and the next loweſt ſhall purchaſe No. 2, and ſo on to the higheſt Number of the prize Tickets: And as theſe will purchaſe near the whole, Tickets of the Second Claſs it will be drawn immediately after the Firſt is finiſhed. If any Perſon who ſhall receive Tickets to ſell ſhall have any unſold at the end of July, he is deſired to return the ſame to the Directors, as it is propoſed the Lottery ſhall be drawn in Auguſt next at fartheſt.

If the Prizes are not called for in Six Months after Drawing, they will be deemed generouſly given. The Prizes will be paid off in three Weeks after Drawing the Lottery.

Notice will be given of the Time of Drawing, and a Liſt of the Prizes in each Claſs will be publiſhed in the Newport Mercury; and care will be taken to ſend it to thoſe Gentlemen in other States who ſhall diſpoſe of any Number of Tickets.

The Directors appointed for this Lottery are, Meſſieurs CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, EBENEZER BURRILL, JOHN ANTHONY, SAMUEL SANFORD, NATHAN HAMMETT, SAMUEL [illegible], THURSTON, and WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.

Newport, May 8, 1784.

Mr. BARBER,

By giving the following Letter and Inſtitution a Place in your Paper you will oblige many of your Readers.

A CIRCULAR LETTER, addreſſed to the STATE SOCIETIES of the CINCINNATI, by the GENERAL MEETING, convened at Philadelphia, May 3, 1784. Together with the INSTITUTION, *as altered and amended.*

(CIRCULAR)

To the STATE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, In

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the Delegates of the Cincinnati, after the moſt mature and deliberate diſcuſſion of the principles and objects of our Society, have thought proper to recommend that the incloſed "Inſtitution of the Society of the Cincinnati, as altered and amended at their firſt meeting," ſhould be adopted by your State Society.

In order that our conduct on this occaſion may ſtand approved in the eyes of the world, that we may no incur the imputations of obſtinacy on the one hand, or levity on the other, and that you may be induced more cheerfully to comply with our recommendation, we beg leave to communicate the reaſons on which we have acted.

Previous to our laying them before you, we hold it a duty to ourſelves and to our fellow-citizens to declare, and we call Heaven to witneſs the veracity of our declaration, that, in our whole agency on this ſubject, we have been actuated by the pureſt principles. Notwithſtanding we are thus conſcious for ourſelves of the rectitude of our intentions in inſtituting or becoming Members of this Fraternity; and notwithſtanding we are confident the higheſt evidence can be produced from your paſt, and will be given by your future behaviour, that you could not have been influenced by any other motives than thoſe of friendſhip, patriotiſm, and benevolence: Yet, as our deſigns, in ſome reſpects, have been miſapprehended; as the inſtrument of our aſſociation was of neceſſity drawn up in a haſty manner, at an epocha as extraordinary as it will be memorable in the annals of mankind, when the mind, agitated by a variety of emotions, was not at liberty to attend minutely to every circumſtance which reſpected our ſocial connection, or to digeſt our ideas into ſo correct a form as could have been wiſhed; as the original inſtitution appeared in the opinion of many reſpectable characters to have comprehended objects which are deemed incompatible with the genius and ſpirit of the confederation; and as in this caſe it would eventually fruſtrate our purpoſes, and be productive of conſequences which we had not foreſeen;—therefore, to remove every cauſe of inquietude, to annihilate every ſource of jealouſy, to deſignate explicitly the ground on which we wiſh to ſtand, and to give one more proof that the late officers of the American army have a claim to be reckoned among the moſt faithful citizens, we have agreed that the following materials alterations and amendments ſhould take place; that the hereditary ſucceſſion ſhould be aboliſhed—that all interference with political ſubjects ſhould be done away—and that the funds ſhould be placed under the immediate cognizance of the ſeveral Legiſlatures, who ſhould alſo be requeſted to grant charters for more effectually carrying our humane deſigns into execution.

In giving our reaſons for the alteration in the firſt article, we muſt aſk your indulgence while we recal your attention to the original occaſion which induced us to form ourſelves into a Society of Friends. Having lived in the cloſeſt habits of amity, through the various ſtages of a war, unparalleled in many of its circumſtances; having ſeen the objects for which we contended, happily attained; in the moment of triumph and ſeparation, when we were about to act the laſt pleaſing melancholy ſcene in our military drama—ſmiling, becauſe we were to leave our country poſſeſſed of independence and peace—melancholy, becauſe we were to part, perhaps never to meet again—while every breaſt was penetrated with feelings which can be more eaſily conceived than deſcribed; while every little act of tenderneſs recurred freſh to the recollection; it was impoſſible not to wiſh our friendſhip ſhould be continued; it was extremely natural to deſire they might be perpetuated by our poſterity to the remoteſt ages. With theſe impreſſions and with ſuch ſentiments, we candidly confeſs we ſigned the inſtitution—We know our motives were irreproachable—But, finding it apprehended by many of our countrymen, that this would be drawing an unjuſtifiable line of diſcrimination between our deſcendants and the reſt of the community, and averſe to the creation of unneceſſary and unpleaſing diſtinctions, we could not heſitate to relinquiſh every thing but our perſonal friendſhips, of which we cannot be diveſted; and thoſe acts of beneficence, which it is our intention ſhould flow from them.

With views equally pure and diſintereſted, we propoſed to uſe our collective influence in ſupport of that government, and confirmation of that union, the eſtabliſhment of which had engaged ſo conſiderable a part of our lives; but, learning from a variety of information that this is deemed an officious and improper interference, and that if we are not charged with having ſiniſter deſigns, yet we are accuſed of arrogating too much, and aſſuming the guardianſhip of the liberties of our country: thus circumſtanced, we could not think of oppoſing ourſelves to the concurring opinions of our fellow-citizens however founded, or of giving anxiety to thoſe whoſe happineſs it is our intereſt and duty to promote.

We come next to ſpeak of the charitable part of our inſtitution, which we eſteem the baſis of it. By placing your fund in the hands of the Legiſlature of your State, and letting them ſee the application is to the beſt purpoſes, you will demonſtrate the integrity of your actions, as well as the rectitude of your principles. And having convinced them your intentions are only of a friendly and benevolent nature, we are induced to believe they will patronize a deſign which they cannot but approve; that they will foſter the good diſpoſitions, and encourage the beneficient acts of thoſe who are diſpoſed to make uſe of the moſt effectual and moſt unexceptionable mode of relieving the diſtreſſed. For this purpoſe it is to be hoped that charters may be obtained in conſequence of the applications which are directed to be made. It is alſo judged moſt proper that the admiſſion of members ſhould be ſubmitted to the regulation of ſuch charters; becauſe, by thus acting in conformity to the ſentiments of government, we not only give another inſtance of our reliance upon it, but of our diſpoſition to remove every ſource of uneaſineſs reſpecting our Society.

We truſt it has not eſcaped your attention, gentlemen, that the only objects of, which we are deſirous to preſerve the remembrance, are of ſuch a nature as cannot be diſpleaſing to our countrymen, or unprofitable to poſterity; we have retained accordingly thoſe devices which recognize the manner of returning to our citizenſhip; not as oſtentatious marks of diſcrimination, but as pledges of our friendſhip and emblems whoſe appearance will never permit us to deviate from the paths of virtue.—And we preſume, in this place, it may not be inexpedient to inform you, that theſe are conſidered as the moſt endearing tokens of friendſhip, and held in the higheſt eſtimation by ſuch of our allies as have become intitled to them, by having contributed their perſonal ſervices to the eſtabliſhment of our independence—that theſe gentlemen who are among the firſt in rank and reputation, have been permitted by their ſovereign to hold this grateful memorial of our reciprocal affections—and that this fraternal intercourſe is viewed by that illuſtrious monarch, and other diſtinguiſhed characters, as no ſmall additional cement to that harmony and reciprocation of good offices, which ſo happily prevail between the two nations.

Having now relinquiſhed whatever has been found objectionable in our original inſtitution; having by the deference thus paid to the prevailing ſentiments of the community, neither as we conceive, leſſened the dignity nor diminiſhed the conſiſtency of character, which it is our ambition to ſupport in the eyes of the preſent as well as of future generations; having thus removed every poſſible objection to our remaining connected as a Society, and cheriſhing our mutual friendſhips to the cloſe of life; and having as we flatter ourſelves retained in its utmoſt latitude, and placed upon a more certain and permanent foundation, that primary article of our aſſociation which reſpects the unfortunate. On theſe two great original pillars, FRIENDSHIP and CHARITY, we reſt our inſtitution; and we appeal to your liberality, patriotiſm, and magnanimity—to your conduct on every other occaſion, as well as to the purity of your intentions on the preſent, for the ratification of our proceedings.—At the ſame time we are happy in expreſſing a full confidence in the candor, juſtice, and integrity of the public, that the inſtitution as now altered and amended will be perfectly ſatisfactory, and that acts of legiſlative authority will ſoon be paſſed to give efficacy to your benevolence.

Before we conclude this addreſs permit us to add, that the cultivation of that amity we profeſs and the extenſion of this charity, we flatter ourſelves, will be objects of ſufficient importance to prevent a relaxation in the proſecution of them—to diffuſe comfort and ſupport to any of our unfortunate companions, who have ſeen better days and merited a milder fate—to wipe the tear from the eye of the widow, who muſt have been conſigned, with her helpleſs infants, to indigence and wretchedneſs, but for this charitable inſtitution—to ſuccour the fatherleſs—to reſcue the female orphan from deſtruction, to enable the ſon to emulate the virtues of his father, will be no unpleaſing taſk; it will communicate happineſs to others, while it encreaſes our own; it will chear our ſolitary reflections, and ſooth our lateſt moments.—Let us, then, proſecute with ardour what we have inſtituted in ſincerity; let Heaven and our own conſciences approve our conduct; let our actions be the beſt comment on our words; and let us leave a leſſon to poſterity, that the glory of ſoldiers cannot be compleated, without acting well the part of citizens.

Signed by order,

G. WASHINGTON, Preſident.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1784.

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As altered and amended at their firſt General Meeting.

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The ſaid meeting ſhall conſiſt of the *aforeſaid officers* (whoſe expences ſhall be equally borne by the ſtate funds) and a *repreſentation* from each ſtate.

The buſineſs of this General Meeting ſhall be—to regulate the diſtribution of ſurplus funds;—to appoint officers for the enſuing

Mr. BARBER,

By giving the following Letter and Inſtitution a Place in your Paper you will oblige many of your Readers.

A CIRCULAR LETTER, addreſſed to the STATE SOCIETIES of the CINCINNATI, by the GENERAL MEETING, convened at Philadelphia, May 3, 1784. Together with the INSTITUTION, *as altered and amended.*

(CIRCULAR)

To the STATE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, In

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the Delegates of the Cincinnati, after the moſt mature and deliberate diſcuſſion of the principles and objects of our Society, have thought proper to recommend that the incloſed "Inſtitution of the Society of the Cincinnati, as altered and amended at their firſt meeting," ſhould be adopted by your State Society.

In order that our conduct on this occaſion may ſtand approved in the eyes of the world, that we may ſo incur the imputations of obſtinacy on the one hand, or levity on the other, and that you may be induced more cheerfully to comply with our recommendation, we beg leave to communicate the reaſons on which we have acted.

Previous to our laying them before you, we hold it a duty to ourſelves and to our fellow-citizens to declare, and we call Heaven to witneſs the veracity of our declaration, that, in our whole agency on this ſubject, we have been actuated by the pureſt principles. Notwithſtanding we are thus conſcious for ourſelves of the rectitude of our intentions in inſtituting or becoming Members of this Fraternity; and notwithſtanding we are confident the higheſt evidence can be produced from your paſt, and will be given by your future behaviour, that you could not have been influenced by any other motives than thoſe of friendſhip, patriotiſm, and benevolence: Yet, as our deſigns, in ſome reſpects, have been miſapprehended; as the inſtrument of our aſſociation was of neceſſity drawn up in a haſty manner, at an epocha as extraordinary as it will be memorable in the annals of mankind, when the mind, agitated by a variety of emotions, was not at liberty to attend minutely to every circumſtance which reſpected our ſocial connection, or to digeſt our ideas into ſo correct a form as could have been wiſhed; as the original inſtitution appeared in the opinion of many reſpectable characters to have comprehended objects which are deemed incompatible with the genius and ſpirit of the confederation; and as in this caſe it would eventually fruſtrate our purpoſes, and be productive of conſequences which we had not foreſeen;—therefore, to remove every cauſe of inquietude, to annihilate every ſource of jealouſy, to deſignate explicitly the ground on which we wiſh to ſtand, and to give one more proof that the late officers of the American army have a claim to be reckoned among the moſt faithful citizens, we have agreed that the following material alterations and amendments ſhould take place; that the hereditary ſucceſſion ſhould be aboliſhed—that all interference with political ſubjects ſhould be done away—and that the funds ſhould be placed under the immediate cognizance of the ſeveral Legiſlatures, who ſhould alſo be requeſted to grant charters for more effectually carrying our humane deſigns into execution.

In giving our reaſons for the alteration in the firſt article, we muſt aſk your indulgence while we recal your attention to the original occaſion which induced us to form ourſelves into a Society of Friends. Having lived in the ſtricteſt habits of amity, through the various ſtages of a war, unparalleled in many of its circumſtances; having ſeen the objects for which we contended, happily attained; in the moment of triumph and ſeparation, when we were about to act the laſt pleaſing melancholy ſcene in our military drama—ſmiling, becauſe we were to leave our country poſſeſſed of independence and peace—melancholy, becauſe we were to part, perhaps never to meet again—while every breaſt was penetrated with feelings which can be more eaſily conceived than deſcribed; while every little act of tenderneſs recurred freſh to the recollection; it was impoſſible not to wiſh our friendſhip ſhould be continued; it was extremely natural to deſire they might be perpetuated by our poſterity to the remoteſt ages. With theſe impreſſions and with ſuch ſentiments, we candidly confeſs we ſigned the inſtitution—We know our motives were irreproachable—But, finding it apprehended by many of our countrymen, that this would be drawing an unjuſtifiable line of diſcrimination between our deſcendants and the reſt of the community, and averſe to the creation of unneceſſary and unpleaſing diſtinctions, we could not heſitate to relinquiſh every thing but our perſonal friendſhips, of which we cannot be diveſted; and thoſe acts of beneficence, which it is our intention ſhould flow from them.

With views equally pure and diſintereſted, we propoſed to uſe our collective influence in ſupport of that government, and confirmation of that union, the eſtabliſhment of which had engaged ſo conſiderable a part of our lives; but, learning from a variety of information that this is deemed an officious and improper interference, and that if we are not charged with having ſiniſter deſigns, yet we are accuſed of arrogating too much, and aſſuming the guardianſhip of the liberties of our country: thus circumſtanced, we could not think of oppoſing ourſelves to the concurring opinions of our fellow-citizens however founded, or of giving anxiety to thoſe whoſe happineſs it is our intereſt and duty to promote.

We come next to ſpeak of the charitable part of our inſtitution, which we eſteem the baſis of it. By placing your fund in the hands of the Legiſlature of your State, and letting them ſee the application is to the beſt purpoſes, you will demonſtrate the integrity of your actions, as well as the rectitude of your principles. And having convinced them your intentions are only of a friendly and benevolent nature, we are induced to believe they will patronize a deſign which they cannot but approve; that they will foſter the good diſpoſitions, and encourage the beneficient acts of thoſe who are diſpoſed to make uſe of the moſt effectual and moſt unexceptionable mode of relieving the diſtreſſed. For this purpoſe it is to be hoped that charters may be obtained in conſequence of the applications which are directed to be made. It is alſo judged moſt proper that the admiſſion of members ſhould be ſubmitted to the regulation of ſuch charters; becauſe, by thus acting in conformity to the ſentiments of government, we not only give another inſtance of our reliance upon it, but of our diſpoſition to remove every ſource of uneaſineſs reſpecting our Society.

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Philadelphia, May 15, 1784.

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As altered and amended at their firſt General Meeting.

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The buſineſs of this General Meeting ſhall be—to regulate the diſtribution of ſurplus funds;—to appoint officers for the enſuing

ers—and to conform the bye-laws of State Meetings to the general objects of the Institution.

Sec. V. The Society shall be divided into *State Meetings*: each meeting shall have a *President*, *Vice-President*, *Secretary*, and *Treasurer*, respectively; to be chosen by a majority of votes annually.

Sec. VI. The *State Meetings* shall be on the *anniversary of Independence*. They shall concert such measures as may conduce to the benevolent purposes of the Society; and the several State meetings shall, at suitable periods, make application to their respective legislatures for grants of charters.

Sec. VII. Any member removing from one state to another, is to be considered, *in all respects*, as belonging to the meeting of the state in which he shall actually reside.

Sec. VIII. The state meeting shall judge of the qualification of its members, admonish, and (if necessary) *expel* any one who may conduct himself unworthily.

Sec. IX. The Secretary of each state meeting shall register the names of the members resident in each state, and transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Society.

Sec. X. In order to form funds for the relief of unfortunate members, their widows and orphans, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the state meeting one month's pay.

Sec. XI. No donations shall be received, but from citizens of the *United States*.

Sec. XII. The funds of each state meeting shall be loaned to the state, by permission of the legislature, and the interest only, annually to be applied for the purposes of the Society: and, if, in process of time, difficulties should occur in executing the intentions of the Society, the legislatures of the several states shall be requested to make such equitable dispositions as may be most correspondent with the original design of the institution.

Sec. XIII. The *Subjects of his Most Christian Majesty*, members of this Society, may hold meetings at their pleasure, and form regulations for their police, conformably to the objects of the institution, and to the spirit of their government.

Sec. XIV. The Society shall have an *Order*; which shall be a *Bald Eagle* of Gold, bearing on its Breast the Emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue Ribbon edged with White, descriptive of the Union of America and France:

The principal Figure,

Cincinnatus; three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns; on a field, in the back ground, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough, and other instruments of husbandry:

Round the whole,

Omnia relinquit servare Rempublicam.

On the Reverse,

Sun rising—a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed

Virtutis præmium:

Below,

Hands joining, supporting a heart--with the motto

Esto perpetua:

Round the whole,

Societas Cincinnatorum instituta A. D.

M.DCC,LXXXIII.

Sec. X. A *Silver Medal*, representing the emblems, to be given to each member of the Society; together with a *Diploma* on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the figures of the Order and Medal, as above mentioned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

Yesterday arrived here, Capt. Cox, from Jamaica, but last from the Havannah, and informs that the Spaniards have stopped all trade with us, and would not permit his vessel to enter the port.

On Thursday night last, a Mrs. Forester, tired of life from her ill lot in a husband, threw herself with her infant in her arms into the river, where they were both drowned.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 15,

"The laws of the United States, in general, are so lenient, that the worst of consequences may be expected from daring villains who are capable of committing every enormity their satanic master may dictate. Our streets swarm with robbers, foot-pads &c. to the great terror of the citizens, sundry of whom have lately experienced their outrages."

Notwithstanding the judiciousness of the magistracy of this city, scarce a night elapses without robberies of one kind or another being perpetrated, and our ears in the dead of night, saluted with the shrieks of theives, murder, &c.

Congress on the 2d of March last, elected *Henry Remsen, jun.* Esq; under Secretary of foreign affairs.

HARTFORD, May 25.

Last Wednesday the important question, of granting an impost agreeably to the recommendation of Congress, was brought forward in the House of Representatives. The debates were managed with manliness and candour suitable to the magnitude of the subject—the doors were open to the anxious curiosity of the spectators, and after a full discussion, the yeas and nays were required; which are as follows:

Yeas	93
Nays	42
Majority for the Impost	51

Never did people in general feel more satisfaction at any public measure, than in consequence of this act. Every well wisher to a *Continental* union must feel, every hour, the necessity of a *Continental* head—the necessity of harmonious concert in *Continental* measures—the absolute necessity of *unanimity* and *vigour* in all our federal operations. That paltry jealousy of power in a body, which is eligible by the people, or their legal representatives, can be annihilated, or changed by the popular breath; and is necessarily changed once in three years; a body where power is restricted by specific limits prescribed by the people; a body accountable to their constituents for all their conduct; that paltry unnatural jealousy of power in such a body is pregnant with more mischief to the United States than legions of disciplined troops. Next to the jealous disposition, the selfishness of particular States may be ranked as the greatest inconvenience in our union. Should any individual State, from motives of local interest, refuse to comply with this equally just, equitable and salutary measure, such refusal must at any rate retard the fulfilment of our public engagements; and most probably end in the creation of some compulsory power on the continent which shall oblige the States to act in concert; or what is more to be dreaded, terminate in a total dissolution of our federal government.

WORCESTER, May 20.

A most daring highway robbery was committed last Thursday evening, in Londonderry, by a foot pad, who was armed with a cutlass and pistol. He took from the person whom he robbed, Twenty Guineas, in cash, a Watch, two shirts, two pair of stockings, and two fine cambrick stocks. The villain who committed the robbery, about five feet four inches high, had black hair which curled in his neck, and a scar in his left cheek. The person robbed was Mr. William Persons, who belonged to Old York, and had just returned from sea, being then on his way home. It is hoped that every one will endeavour to detect the villain, that he may receive that punishment to which the crime entitles him.

NEWPORT, May 29.

Last Thursday Morning arrived here the Sloop Newport Packet, Capt. Lawton, from Philadelphia, with whom came Passengers Capt. WILLIAM TANNER, of that City, Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, and Mrs. BAKER, of this Place.

Late Accounts from Annapolis mention, that "Congress having received Information that the Hon. John Jay, Esq; one of their Ministers Plenipotentiary in Europe, was about to return to America, have appointed him to the Office of Secretary for foreign Affairs; and the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Esq; some Time Governor of Virginia, and late a Delegate in Congress for that State, is appointed to go to Europe as Minister Plenipotentiary, to join Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, to negociate Treaties of Commerce in Behalf of the United States. This Gentleman, who has so eminently distinguished himself in the late glorious Revolution, was elected by the unanimous Voice of Congress, and proposes to pass through the Eastern States, and take Shipping from Boston by the first Opportunity."

DIED]—At South-Kingstown, JEFFERY WATSON, Esq;

☞ *We have this Moment received the Act which passed at the last Session of Assembly incorporating the Town of Newport into a City—and as it has arrived too late to be inserted in this Day's Paper, we shall publish it in a Supplement on Monday next.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, May 29.*

INWARD ENTRIES	*From*
Sloop Polly, D. Brown,	Nova-Scotia.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, I. Tubbs,	Virginia.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Newport, J. Murfey,	St. Christophers.
Sloop Hudson, J. Hathaway,	Albany.
Sloop Sally J. Gardner,	Hispaniola.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requested to meet, at the House of Mr. John Lawton, Innholder, in Newport, next Tuesday Evening at Six o'Clock, in order to transact such Business as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Secretary.

Newport, May 29, 1784.

WANTED,

To be delivered by the 10th of June,

A QUANTITY of clean FLAX-SEED, new or old, also a few Tons of good POT-ASHES, for which Cash and a generous Price will be given by

DAVID or JOSEPH LOPEZ.

Newport, May 28, 1784.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Inhabitants of Newport, that he will take in COWS to PASTURE on Monday next, the 31st instant, at EIGHT DOLLARS the Season. The Money to be paid at the Time of bringing their Cows. NICHOLAS EASTON,

May 28, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel fall-back Chaise, almost new, with the Harness complete.—Inquire of the Printer.

IMPORTED from LONDON,

In the Ship Mary, Capt. Macy, by

THOMAS GREEN & SONS,

At the BUCK near CARR's FERRY,

And ready for SALE,

A well chosen and neat Assortment of

ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

CHEAP for CASH.

Newport, May 12, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CALEB GARDNER,

At his STORE.

MOLASSES, New-England RUM, and SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; best St. Martin's SALT by the Quantity or Bushel, and RUNNING RIGGING.

Newport, May 8, 1784.

PELEG BARKER

INFORMS his Friends, that he has removed from his House in Thames-Street, to his House just back of the South-East Corner of the State-House, and nearly opposite Mr. John Lawton's, where private Lodgings are continued for Gentlemen and Ladies.

ern—and to conform the bye-laws of State Meetings to the general objects of the Institution.

SEC. V. The Society shall be divided into *State Meetings*: each meeting shall have a *President*, *Vice-President*, *Secretary*, and *Treasurer*, respectively; to be chosen by a majority of votes annually.

SEC. VI. The *State Meetings* shall be on the *anniversary of Independence*. They shall concert such measures as may conduce to the benevolent purposes of the Society; and the several state meetings shall, at suitable periods, make application to their respective legislatures for grants of charters.

SEC. VII. Any member removing from one state to another, is to be considered, *in all respects*, as belonging to the meeting of the state in which he shall actually reside.

SEC. VIII. The state meeting shall judge of the qualification of its members, admonish, and (if necessary) *expel* any one who may conduct himself unworthily.

SEC. IX. The Secretary of each state meeting shall register the names of the members resident in each state, and transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Society.

SEC. X. In order to form funds for the relief of unfortunate members, their widows and orphans, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the state meeting one month's pay.

SEC. XI. No donations shall be received, but from citizens of the *United States*.

SEC. XII. The funds of each state meeting shall be loaned to the state, by permission of the legislature, and the interest only, annually to be applied for the purposes of the Society: and, if, in process of time, difficulties should occur in executing the intentions of the Society, the legislatures of the several states shall be requested to make such equitable dispositions as may be most correspondent with the original design of the institution.

SEC. XIII. The *Subjects of his Most Christian Majesty*, members of this Society, may hold meetings at their pleasure, and form regulations for their police, conformably to the objects of the institution, and to the spirit of their government.

SEC. XIV. The Society shall have an *Order*; which shall be a *Bald Eagle* of Gold, bearing on its Breast the Emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue Ribbon edged with White, descriptive of the Union of America and France:

The principal Figure,

Cincinnatus; three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns; on a field, in the back ground, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough, and other instruments of husbandry:

Round the whole,

Omnia relinquit servare Rempublicam.

On the Reverse,

Sun rising—a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed

Virtutis præmium:

Below,

Hands joining, supporting a heart--with the motto

Esto perpetua:

Round the whole,

Societas Cincinnatorum instituta A. D.

M.DCC,LXXXIII.

SEC. XV. A *Silver Medal*, representing the emblems, to be given to each member of the Society; together with a *Diploma* on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the figures of the Order and Medal, as above mentioned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

Yesterday arrived here, Capt. Cox, from Jamaica, but last from the Havannah, and informs that the Spaniards have stopped all trade with us, and would not permit his vessel to enter the port.

On Thursday night last, a Mrs. Forester, tired of life from her ill lot in a husband, threw herself with her infant in her arms into the river, where they were both drowned.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 15,

"The laws of the United States, in general, are so lenient, that the worst of consequences may be expected from daring villains who are capable of committing every enormity their satanic master may dictate. Our streets swarm with robbers, foot-pads &c. to the great terror of the citizens, sundry of whom have lately experienced their outrages."

Notwithstanding the judiciousness of the magistracy of this city, scarce a night elapses without robberies of one kind or another being perpetrated, and our ears in the dead of night, saluted with the shrieks of theives, murder, &c.

Congress on the 2d of March last, elected *Henry Remsen, jun.* Esq; under Secretary of foreign affairs.

HARTFORD, May 25.

Last Wednesday the important question, of granting an impost agreeably to the recommendation of Congress, was brought forward in the House of Representatives. The debates were managed with manliness and candour suitable to the magnitude of the subject—the doors were open to the anxious curiosity of the spectators, and after a full discussion, the yeas and nays were required; which are as follows:

Yeas	93
Nays	42
Majority for the Impost	51

Never did people in general feel more satisfaction at any public measure, than in consequence of this act. Every well wisher to a *Continental* union must feel, every hour, the necessity of a *Continental* head—the necessity of harmonious concert in *Continental* measures—the absolute necessity of *unanimity* and *vigour* in all our federal operations. That paltry jealousy of power in a body, which is eligible by the people, or their legal representatives, can be annihilated, or changed by the popular breath; and is necessarily changed once in three years; a body where power is restricted by specific limits prescribed by the people; a body accountable to their constituents for all their conduct; that paltry unnatural jealousy of power in such a body is pregnant with more mischief to the United States than legions of disciplined troops. Next to the jealous disposition, the selfishness of particular States may be ranked as the greatest inconvenience in our union. Should any individual State, from motives of local interest, refuse to comply with this equally just, equitable and salutary measure, such refusal must at any rate retard the fulfilment of our public engagements; and most probably end in the creation of some compulsory power on the continent which shall oblige the States to act in concert; or what is more to be dreaded, terminate in a total dissolution of our federal government.

WORCESTER, May 20.

A most daring highway robbery was committed last Thursday evening, in Londonderry, by a foot pad, who was armed with a cutlass and pistol. He took from the person whom he robbed, Twenty Guineas, in cash, a Watch, two shirts, two pair of stockings, and two fine cambriek stocks. The villain who committed the robbery, about five feet four inches high, had black hair which curled in his neck, and a scar in his left cheek. The person robbed was Mr. William Persons, who belonged to Old York, and had just returned from sea, being then on his way home. It is hoped that every one will endeavour to detect the villain, that he may receive that punishment to which the crime entitles him.

NEWPORT, May 29.

Last Thursday Morning arrived here the Sloop Newport Packet, Capt. Lawton, from Philadelphia, with whom came Passengers Capt. WILLIAM TANNER, of that City, Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, and Mrs. BAKER, of this Place.

Late Accounts from Annapolis mention, that "Congress having received Information that the Hon. John Jay, Esq; one of their Ministers Plenipotentiary in Europe, was about to return to America, have appointed him to the Office of Secretary for foreign Affairs; and the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Esq; some Time Governor of Virginia, and late a Delegate in Congress for that State, is appointed to go to Europe as Minister Plenipotentiary, to join Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, to negociate Treaties of Commerce in Behalf of the United States. This Gentleman, who has so eminently distinguished himself in the late glorious Revolution, was elected by the unanimous Voice of Congress, and proposes to pass through the Eastern States, and take Shipping from Boston by the first Opportunity."

DIED]—At South-Kingstown, JEFFERY WATSON, Esq;

☞ *We have this Moment received the Act which passed at the last Session of Assembly incorporating the Town of Newport into a City—and as it has arrived too late to be inserted in this Day's Paper, we shall publish it in a Supplement on Monday next.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, May 29.*

INWARD ENTRIES	*From*
Sloop Polly, D. Brown,	Nova-Scotia.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, I. Tubbs,	Virginia.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Newport, J. Murfey,	St. Christophers.
Sloop Hudson, J. Hathaway,	Albany.
Sloop Sally, J. Gardner,	Hispaniola.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requested to meet, at the House of Mr. John Lawton, Innholder, in Newport, next Tuesday Evening at Six o'Clock, in order to transact such Business as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Secretary.

Newport, May 29, 1784.

WANTED,

To be delivered by the 10th of June,

A QUANTITY of clean FLAX-SEED, new or old, also a few Tons of good POT-ASHES, for which Cash and a generous Price will be given by

DAVID or JOSEPH LOPEZ.

Newport, May 28, 1784.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Inhabitants of Newport, that he will take in COWS to PASTURE on Monday next, the 31st instant, at EIGHT DOLLARS the Season. The Money to be paid at the Time of bringing their Cows. NICHOLAS EASTON.

May 28, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel fall-back Chaise, almost new, with the Harness complete.—Inquire of the Printer.

IMPORTED from LONDON,

In the Ship Mary, Capt. Macy, by

THOMAS GREEN & SONS,

At the BUCK near CARR's FERRY,

And ready for SALE,

A well chosen and neat Assortment of

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Suitable for the Season,

CHEAP for CASH.

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MOLASSES, New-England RUM, and SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; best St. Martin's SALT by the Quantity or Bushel, and RUNNING RIGGING.

Newport, May 8, 1784.

PELEG BARKER

INFORMS his Friends, that he has removed from his House in Thames-street, to his House just back of the South-East Corner of the State-House, and nearly opposite Mr. John Lawton's, where private Lodgings are continued for Gentlemen and Ladies.

BOSTON, May 17.

The following is an extract of a letter from Ireland, to a gentleman in this town.

St Cahir, near Clonmel, Nov. 24, 1783.

"I CONGRATULATE you, and every other spirited afferter of liberty and independence, on your late happy and ever glorious revolution, whereby you have emancipated a flourishing, though infant empire, from the iron hand of tyranny and oppression. I hope soon to have the pleasure of returning my most grateful acknowledgements, as I intend, with two or three neighbouring gentlemen, to embark for Boston."

Upon opening the above, it appeared to have been intercepted in Ireland, and embellished with the following ingenious postscript.

"SIR, "*Cork, January 7th, 1784.*

"A loyalist has perused this letter, and cannot help telling you, he thinks the writer must be a damn'd ignorant scoundrel, for America is from the date of her independence, damn'd, and will live in broils and strife to the day of judgment." (Signed)

"O. DELANCY. "S. WATTS." } Loyalists.

To be LET, and entered upon the 1st of August next, if not sold before,

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House, formerly belonging to John Tillinghast, Esq; deceased, situate on the Hill, where there is a pleasant Prospect of this Harbour and Sea; it stands on the Street leading West directly down to the Red Market.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 21, 1784.

For LONDON,

The SHIP MARY,

Will sail by the 20th of June,

SHE is a prime sailer, and exceedingly well accommodated for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. DAVID or JOSEPH LOPEZ, or Capt. MACY on Board.

There being 23 Casks and Packages marked W. T. shipped on board the above Ship in London, and consigned to the Order of the Shipper; whoever is possessed of Bills of Lading for them, are desired to apply to Messrs. David or Joseph Lopez, who will deliver the same, on being paid Freight and Charges.

Newport, 21st May, 1784.

TOPHAM, BOSS, and NEWMAN,

Have for SALE at their STORE Near the Point-Ferry,

JAMAICA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses—Pimento—superfine & common Flour—best Philadelphia Bar-Iron—Salt.—Also a few Barrels of

TAR

At the lowest Rate for Cash.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres (Part of the Estate of Jahleel Brenton, Esq; deceased, and now improved by Mr. George Hazard, the said Farm has a good Dwelling House, Barn, Crib, &c. and well watered, is contiguous to several Beaches, which affords vast Quantity of Sea-Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to said Estate—it is also extremely convenient for Fowling, Fishing, &c. Any Person that has an Inclination to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, who has full Power to dispose of the same.

BENJAMIN BRENTON.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Walter Easton,

At his Shop next Door South of the Brick Market, exceeding cheap for Cash, the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE red, light and other colour'd BroadCloths,
Corduroys,
Sattiners,
Calimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Moreens,
Irish Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming Gauze,
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Millinet,
Silk, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Apron and shirting Checks,
Buckram, Twist, and sewing Silk,
Coatings,
Red and green Baize,
Ticklinburg,
Men's silk and worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Silk and Leather Gloves,
Black Breeches Patterns,
Wide and narrow black Sattin,
Wide and narrow black Mode,
Green and red Sarsnets,
Cambrick and Lawn,
Yard Wide Kenten Handkerchiefs,
Red, black, and spotted Velvets,
White and yellow Swanskin,
An Assortment of Ribbons,
Flowerd Serge,
Men's and Women's red Morocco Pocket Books,
Maid's Morocco Shoes,
Calimanco and Sattinet Ditto,
Wilton Carpets,
Bedticks,
Men's Leather Shoes,
Coloured and Scotts Thread,
Slate colour'd Sattin,
Black Taffety,
Black Pelong,
Curtain Calicoes,
Dark & light Chintzes,
Lutestrings,
Russia and Irish Sheeting,
Diaper,
Marseilles Quiltings,
Rose Blankets,
Bengals,
Crapes,
Silverits,
Wide and narrow Tapes,
Wide and narrow Bindings,
Cambleteens,
Camblets,
Tobines,
Brass Candlesticks,
Large & small Scissars,
Taylor's Shears,
Knives and Forks,
Double Knives,
Penknives,
Pewter Ink-Pots,
Plated Spurs & Whips,
Lanthorns,
Hand Trumpets,
Steelyards,
Hammers,
Hatchets,
Flat-Irons,
Large and small Bellows,
Ivory & Horn Combs,
Brass Scales,
Cork Screws,
HL Hinges,
Padlocks,
Roman Waiters,
Large and small frying Pans,
Men's and Women's plated Shoe Buckles,
Iron Spades,
Awl Blades,
Awl Hafts,
Spike & other Gimlets,
Looking Glasses,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Best of Hyson and Bohea Teas,
Flour,
Rice,
Indigo,
Snuff and Snuff Boxes,
Thimbles, Needles, and Pins,
With sundry other Articles too tedious to mention.

Newport, March 6, 1784.

Just imported, and to be SOLD, by

George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinson,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Russia Duck—Light Ditto—and best Philadelphia FLOUR.

Newport, December 19, 1783.

Just imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar-Iron forted—Burlington and Carolina Pork, in Barrels.

He has likewise for Sale Bohea Tea per Chest, Hundred or Dozen—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

Newport, May 1, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship Mary, Capt. Macy, from London, and to be SOLD, by

STEVENS and STEVENSON,

At their Store, near the Red Market,

A neat Assortment of GOODS,

suitable for the Season.

Newport, May 15, 1784.

Just received in the Ship Mary, Captain Macy, from London, and to be Sold, by

JOHN B. DOCKRAY,

At John Hadwen's Store, on the Long-Wharf,

English Duck of all Widths and Qualities. Also, Men's Hats, Shirts, Leather Shoes, &c.

Newport, May 13, 1784.

A SCHOOL.

NEXT Monday will be opened a SCHOOL, in One of the Chambers of the Brick Market, where will be taught Reading of English grammatically—Writing in all the various Hands now used, agreeable to the best approved Rules of that Art—Arithmetic in all its Rules; Mensuration and Book-Keeping according to the Italian Method.—The Number of Scholars is not to exceed Thirty, and none admitted that is under Seven Years of Age.—All those who send their Children to this School may depend on having the greatest care taken both of their Education and Morals.—The Terms of Admission may be known by applying to the Subscriber, either at the School-Chamber, or at his Dwelling-House.

A. MAXWELL.

Newport, May 14, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very handsome two decked Brigantine, of about 120 Tons, English built, with all her Spars, Rigging, Sails, &c. For further Particulars inquire of DANIEL and JOSEPH ROGERS.

Newport, May 14, 1784.

Wanted to Hire,

A LOT of LAND for Pasture or Mowing, containing 10 or 15 Acres, near the Town of Newport. Any Person having such a Lot to Let, may hear of a good Offer by applying to the Printer hereof.

Newport, May 8, 1784.

GILES HOSIER

DESIRES to inform the Public he now carries on his BREWING BUSINESS as usual, and proposes to supply his Customers with good Family BEER, delivered at their Houses, or on board Ship, as may be wanted, at 6/8. per Barrel, or 3/4 per Half Barrel.

He likewise intends to keep for Sale good common PORTER, bottled, to those who bring Bottles in exchange at 4s. per Dozen, or 6d. by the single Bottle.

And PORTER of the first Quality at 9s. per Dozen.

Those that like to be supplied with Family Beer will please to let him know it.

Capt BLANDEL

Has for SALE,

SUGAR, Molasses, Cocoa, and Nails at Mr. TWEEDY's Store: For which he will take Pitch Pine Timber and Boards, and long Hogshead Staves in Pay.

He will give One Month's Credit to the Purchaser of any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 1, 1784.

BOSTON, May 17.

The following is an extract of a letter from Ireland, to a gentleman in this town.

"*Cahir, near Clonmel, Nov.* 24, 1783.

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"O. DELANCY. }
"S. WATTS." } Loyaliſts.

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Near the Point-Ferry,

JAMAICA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—Pimento—ſuperfine & common Flour—beſt Philadelphia Bar-Iron—Salt.—Alſo a few Barrels of

TAR

At the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres (Part of the Eſtate of Jahleel Brenton, Eſq; deceaſed, and now improved by Mr. George Hazard, the ſaid Farm has a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. and well watered, is contiguous to ſeveral Beaches, which affords vaſt Quantity of Sea-Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to ſaid Eſtate—it is alſo extremely convenient for Fowling, Fiſhing, &c. Any Perſon that has an Inclination to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who has full Power to diſpoſe of the ſame.

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Tammies,
Shalloons,
Moreens,
Iriſh Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming Gauze,
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Millinet,
Silk, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Apron and ſhirting Checks,
Buckram, Twiſt, and ſewing Silk,
Coatings,
Red and green Baize,
Ticklinburg,
Men's ſilk and worſted Hoſe,
Men's and Women's Silk and Leather Gloves,
Black Breeches Patterns,
Wide and narrow black Sattin,
Wide and narrow black Mode,
Green and red Sarſnets,
Cambrick and Lawn,
Yard Wide Kenten Handkerchiefs,
Red, black, and ſpotted Velvets,
White and yellow Swanſkin,
An Aſſortment of Ribbons,
Floweid Serge,
Men's and Women's red Morocco Pocket Books,
Maid's Morocco Shoes,
Calimanco and Sattinet Ditto,
Wilton Carpets,
Bedticks,
Men's Leather Shoes,
Coloured and Scotts Thread,
Slate colour'd Sattin,
Black Taffety,
Black Pelong,
Curtain Calicoes,
Dark & light Chintzes,
Luteſtrings,
Ruſſia and Iriſh Sheeting,
Diaper,
Marſeilles Quiltings,
Roſe Blankets,
Bengals,
Crapes,
Silverits,
Wide and narrow Tapes,
Wide and narrow Bindings,
Cambleteens,
Camblets,
Tobines,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Large & ſmall Sciſſars,
Taylor's Shears,
Knives and Forks,
Double Knives,
Penknives,
Pewter Ink-Pots,
Plated Spurs & Whips,
Lanthorns,
Hand Trumpets,
Steelyards,
Hammers,
Hatchets,
Flat-Irons,
Large and ſmall Bellows,
Ivory & Horn Combs,
Braſs Scales,
Cork Screws,
HL Hinges,
Padlocks,
Roman Waiters,
Large and ſmall frying Pans,
Men's and Women's plated Shoe Buckles,
Iron Spades,
Awl Blades,
Awl Hafts,
Spike & other Gimlets,
Looking Glaſſes,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Molaſſes,
Beſt of Hyſon and Bohea Teas,
Flour,
Rice,
Indigo,
Snuff and Snuff Boxes,
Thimbles, Needles, and Pins,
With ſundry other Articles too tedious to mention.

Newport, March 6, 1784.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD, by
George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinſon,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Ruſſia Duck—Light Ditto—and beſt Philadelphia FLOUR.

Newport, December 19, 1783.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

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SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar-Iron aſſorted—Burlington and Carolina Pork, in Barrels.

He has likewiſe for Sale Bohea Tea per Cheſt, Hundred or Dozen—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

Newport, May 1, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship Mary, Capt. Macy, from London, and to be SOLD, by
STEVENS and STEVENSON,

At their Store, near the Red Market,

A neat Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Newport, May 15, 1784.

Juſt received in the Ship Mary, Captain Macy, from London, and to be Sold, by

JOHN B. DOCKRAY,

At John Hadwen's Store, on the Long-Wharf,

Engliſh Duck of all Widths and Qualities. Alſo, Men's Hats, Shirts, Leather Shoes, &c.

Newport, May 13, 1784.

A SCHOOL.

NEXT Monday will be opened a SCHOOL, in One of the Chambers of the Brick Market, where will be taught Reading of Engliſh grammatically—Writing in all the various Hands now uſed, agreeable to the beſt approved Rules of that Art—Arithmetic in all its Rules; Menſuration and Book-Keeping according to the Italian Method.—The Number of Scholars is not to exceed Thirty, and none admitted that is under Seven Years of Age.—All thoſe who ſend their Children to this School may depend on having the greateſt care taken both of their Education and Morals.—The Terms of Admiſſion may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, either at the School-Chamber, or at his Dwelling-Houſe.

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GILES HOSIER

DESIRES to inform the Public he now carries on his BREWING BUSINESS as uſual, and propoſes to ſupply his Cuſtomers with good Family BEER, delivered at their Houſes, or on board Ship as may be wanted, at 6/8 per Barrel, or 3/4 per Half Barrel.

He likewiſe intends to keep for Sale good common PORTER, bottled, to thoſe who bring Bottles in exchange at 6 per Dozen, or 6d. by the ſingle Bottle.

And PORTER of the firſt Quality at 9/. per Dozen.

Thoſe that like to be ſupplied with Family Beer will pleaſe to let him know it.

Capt BLANDEL

Has for SALE,

SUGAR, Molaſſes, Cocoa, and Nails at Mr. TWEEDY's Store: For which he will take Pitch Pine Timber and Boards, and long Hogſhead Staves in Pay.

He will give One Month's Credit to the Purchaſer of any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 1, 1784.

NEWPORT, May 31.

At the General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport, within and for the State aforesaid, on the first Wednesday in May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, and in the Eighth Year of Independence.

An ACT to incorporate the TOWN of NEWPORT into a CITY.

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary that many Regulations should be made for the Preservation of the Peace and good Order of the Town of Newport, and for promoting the Interest and Prosperity thereof: And whereas, under the present Government of the said Town, it hath been found impracticable to devise, consider, deliberate, and determine, upon all such Laws and Regulations as the Emergencies of the said Town may from Time to Time require.

Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That from and after the First Tuesday of June next, the Freemen of the Town of Newport, and residing in the said Town, shall be deemed, and they are hereby constituted and declared to be, a Body politic and corporate in Fact and Name, and the said Town shall forever thereafter be called and known by the Name of the CITY OF NEWPORT, and shall be divided into the following Wards, to wit, First, That Part of the said Town of Newport, to the Southward of the Lane or Street called Carr's Lane, extending from the Lower Market-House to the Beach—Second, From the South Side of said Lane or Street, to the Street and Highway extending from the Brick Market-House Eastward by the Synagogue to Easton's Gate, including the said Lane and Highway, and the Houses, Buildings, and Lots adjoining the same—Third, That Part of the said Town to the Northward and Eastward of the Second Ward, and to the Eastward of that Part of Thames-street, extending North of the Brick Market-House, and of the Lane leading by the Alms-House—Fourth, That Part of the said Town to the Westward of the Third Ward, including the Wharves and Lots on the Easterly West Side of Thames-street, and on the Lower [illegible] nevertheless, and it is further Enacted, That the City Council hereafter too appointed, be, and they are hereby fully empowered to make any such Alterations, in the Boundaries and Limits of the said Wards, as they shall think Proper and most for the Advantage an Convenience of the said City.

And be it further Enacted, That on the First Tuesday in June next, and on every First Tuesday in June hereafter, the Freemen of the said City in legal Meeting assembled shall, out of the Freemen of the said City, choose a Mayor, Four Aldermen, Six Common Council Men, and a City Clerk. And in Case of the Death or Resignation of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council Men, or City Clerk, who shall be chosen, or of any of them, who shall be hereafter chosen into their Places, or any of them, a Meeting of the said City shall be held at such Time and Place as the By-Laws of the said City shall direct for filling up such Vacancy.

And be it further Enacted, That the Mayor, as often as Occasion shall require, shall summon the Aldermen and Common Council of the said City, to meet together in City Council, any Six of whom (Two at least to be Aldermen) to be a Quorum, who with the Mayor shall be known by the Name of, and they are hereby declared, the City Council of Newport; and they and their Successors to be hereafter appointed, shall have a Common Seal to be devised and ordered by the said City Council; and shall be capable in Law to purchase, have, hold, enjoy, possess, and receive, to them and their Successors, for the Use of the said City of Newport, in Perpetuity, or for any Term of Years, any Estates, real or personal, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of what Kind or Nature soever, within the Limits of the said City, and to sell, alien, exchange, or lease, the same or any Part thereof, as [illegible] for the benefit and Advantage of the said City. And that the Lands and Buildings now belonging to the said Town, be vested in the said City Council and their Successors, for the Use and Advantage of the said City, to be leased sold, improved, or otherwise disposed of, as to the said City Council shall appear most conducive to the Use and Advantage of the said City, and the Inhabitants thereof: Provided that no Sale be made of any real Estate belonging to said City, unless Nine of the Members who compose the said City Council shall assent to the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the said City Council be vested with full Power and Authority from Time to Time, and under the common Seal, to make and establish such By-Laws, Rules, and Ordinances, relative to the Manner of warning the Meeting of the said City, for the Choice of General Officers and Deputies to represent the said City in General Assembly, at the Times prefixed by Law, and of such City Officers as are to be elected by the said City, relative to the Qualifications, in Point of Property, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council Men, the Markets and Commerce, the Harbour, Public Docks, Commons, Streets, Lanes, Highways, and Fences, within the said City, the Public Buildings, Alms-House and Work-House, belonging to the said City, relative to the Case of the Poor, the Assessment and Collection of Taxes, Fire Engines, Fire Hooks and Buckets, a City Watch, the Regulation of Seamen, disorderly Persons and Negroes; and in general by-laws that shall appear to them necessary and requisite for the Security, welfare and Convenience of the said City, and for preserving Peace, Order and good Government within the same: And the City Council shall also be vested with full Power to make and order such Taxes from Time to Time on the Inhabitants of the said City of Newport, or those who hold taxable Property within the same, for the Payment of the Debts now due from the said Town, or that may at any Time become due, and for the Safety, Convenience, Benefit and Advantage of the said City, as shall appear to them expedient; and to affix Fines for all Offences committed against the By-Laws of the said City; and they are also hereby authorised to appoint a Recorder, Treasurer, Clerk, one or more Wardens in each Ward, a Coroner, Overseers of the Poor, Assessors and Collectors of Rates and Taxes, a Vendue-Master or Vendue-Masters, Constables, and all such other Officers as shall appear to them requisite and necessary for carrying into effectual Execution the Laws of this State, relative to the said Town, and the By-Laws, Rules and Ordinances, they may make for the good Order and Government of the said City, and the Persons residing within the same: Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained is to authorise the said City Council to make any By-Laws repugnant to the Laws of this State, or inconsistent with Treaties made with Foreign Nations.

And be it further Enacted, That the said City Council shall appoint one or more Person or Persons, as shall be thought expedient, who shall have the same Powers for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration as the Town Councils within this State have, and also of appointing Guardians in all Cases whereby the Laws of this State, Town Councils are empowered to appoint the same; with all such other Powers as are by Law vested in Town Councils, and not herein otherwise delegated or appointed.

And be it further Enacted, That the said City Council shall and may affix and order such Perquisites or Salary to the Mayor of the said City, as from the Nature and Existence of his Office may to them appear requisite and necessary, and also to affix such Fees and Perquisites to the respective Officers that may be chosen or appointed.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Aldermen shall each of them have full Power and Authority to keep Peace and good Order in the said City, to sue Warrants, and cause all Offenders against Law to be brought before them, and on Examination, either to release, admit to Bail, if the Offence be bailable, or commit to the Custody of the Sheriff of the County of Newport who is hereby required and commanded to receive and keep in safe Custody such Offender or Offenders, until discharged by a due Course of Law.

And be it further Enacted, That there shall be holden Monthly, on the First Monday in every Month in the said City, and at such other Times as the Mayor shall appoint, a City Court composed of the Mayor and Aldermen; that the Mayor shall be Chief Judge thereof, and with any two of the Aldermen make a Quorum; or in Case of the Sickness or Absence of the Mayor, [illegible] the said Court, in which the Senior Alderman present shall preside, which Court shall have Cognizance of all Offences committed in the City, against the By-Laws thereof, and shall levy the Fines and Forfeitures incurred by the Breach of the same, or any Law of this State relating to the said City: And shall also have Cognizance of all Breaches of the Peace, to affix and levy Fines upon the Offenders; and shall have full Power to commit to the common Prison all or any Persons for Contempt of said Court, or for Breaches of said Laws or in Default of coming with the Judgment and Sentence of the said Court; and the Sheriff or Keeper of the said Prison is hereby directed to receive the same.

And be it further Enacted, That in Case of any Tumult or Riot, or Appearance or Probability of Tumult or Riot, in the said City, the Mayor shall immediately summon together the City Council, and order the Wardens, the Sheriff of the County of Newport, and his Deputies, the Constables, and other City Officers, to attend the City Council; and such Measures shall be thereupon taken as shall appear most advisable for preventing or suppressing the Riot or Tumult; and if the Sheriff, his Deputy or any City Officer, shall neglect or refuse to obey the Order for Attendance from the Mayor he shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Two Pounds. And if any Inhabitant shall refuse to obey the Orders of the Mayor, for suppressing any Riot or Tumult, he shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds for every such Fault, to be assessed and levied by the said City Council as aforesaid. And all Fines and forfeitures for Offences committed within the said City against any of the By-Laws of the same, shall be paid with the City Treasurer to be at the Disposal of the City Council, for the Use and Advantage of the City.

And be it further Enacted, That the City Treasurer be capable to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in any Court of Law within the State in the same Manner as Town-Treasurers may Law have.

And be it further Enacted, That the Wardens for the Time being shall be vested with all the Powers and Authorities that Justices of the Peace are vested with by the Laws of this State, and shall and may exercise the same in all Parts of the City, in matters civil and criminal, for the Preservation of the Peace and Order of the said City that the Judgment of the Warden in civil Matters be final; and that an Appeal be granted in criminal Matters to the City Council, whose Judgment shall be final; which Appeals shall be under the same Regulations as [illegible] Appeals from the Courts of Common Pleas are by Law at present.—And the City Clerk shall have and exercise the same Powers in the said City as Town-Clerks now have, in the registering of Deeds, Marriages, and Births, and receiving Attachments of real Estates; and in general such Powers as Town-Clerks have and exercise within this State, and not altered or restricted in this Act. And the said City Clerk, shall have the Care and keeping of the Records of the said Town, belonging to the Office of the Town-Clerk of the said Town; and the Certificates of the said City Clerk shall have the same Force and Validity in Law as those of Town-Clerks within this State.

And be it further Enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council Men, and all other City Officers shall, before the undertaking the Execution of there respective Offices, take the Oath or Affirmation of Fidelity to this State as by Law prescribed, and for the faithful Discharge of their several Offices and Places; that the following be the Form of the Oath or Affirmation of Office, to wit, You A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully discharge the Office of [illegible] to which you are elected, to the best of your Knowledge and Ability. So help you God. (Or this Engagement you make upon the Peril of the Penalty of Perjury.) And that the said Oath, or Affirmation, shall be administered to the Mayor and Aldermen, by either of the Assistants of this State, or Justice of the Interior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Newport; and to the Common Council Men and other City Officers, by the Mayor or either of the Aldermen, who are hereby impowered to administer the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the Town-Clerk of the Town of Newport, under the Direction of the Town Council of the said Town, issue his Warrant for convening the Freemen of the said Town to meet in City Meeting, on the first Tuesday of June next; and that the Freemen who shall meet on the said day, choose a Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council Men, and a City Clerk; who upon their taking the Oath or Affirmation prescribed, shall be invested with all the Powers granted in this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Person shall be sued for any Thing done by Virtue of this Act, he may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence. And this Act shall to all Intents and Purposes be a Public Act, and take Place and Effect immediately upon the Rising of this General Assembly.

NEWPORT, May 31.

At the General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport, within and for the State aforesaid, on the first Wednesday in May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, and in the Eighth Year of Independence.

An ACT to incorporate the TOWN of NEWPORT into a CITY.

WHEREAS it is indispensibly necessary that many Regulations should be made for the Preservation of the Peace and good Order of the Town of Newport, and for promoting the Interest and Prosperity thereof: And whereas, under the present Government of the said Town, it hath been found impracticable to devise, consider, deliberate, and determine, upon all such Laws and Regulations as the Emergencies of the said Town may from Time to Time require.

Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That from and after the First Tuesday of June next, the Freemen of the Town of Newport, and residing in the said Town, shall be deemed, and they are hereby constituted and declared to be, a Body politic and corporate in Fact and Name, and the said Town shall forever thereafter be called and known by the Name of the CITY OF NEWPORT, and shall be divided into the following Wards, to wit, First, That Part of the said Town of Newport, to the Southward of the Lane or Street called Carr's Lane, extending from the Lower Market-House to the Beach—Second, From the South Side of said Lane or Street, to the Street and Highway extending from the Brick Market-House Eastward by the Synagogue to Easton's Gate, including the said Lane and Highway, and the Houses, Buildings, and Lots adjoining the same—Third, That Part of the said Town to the Northward and Eastward of the Second Ward, and to the Eastward of that Part of Thames-street, extending North of the Brick Market-House, and of the Lane leading by the Alms-House—Fourth, That Part of the said Town to the Westward and Lots of the Third Ward, including the Houses and Lots on the West Side of Thames-street, and on the Lower [illegible] Notwithstanding, and it is further Enacted, That the City Council hereafter to be appointed, be, and they are hereby fully empowered to make any such Alterations, in the Boundaries and Limits of the said Wards, as they shall think Proper and most for the Advantage and Convenience of the said City.

And be it further Enacted, That on the First Tuesday in June next, and on every First Tuesday in June hereafter, the Freemen of the said City in legal Meeting assembled shall, out of the Freemen of the said City, choose a Mayor, Four Aldermen, Six Common Council Men, and a City Clerk. And in Case of the Death or Resignation of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council Men, or City Clerk, who shall be chosen, or of any of them, who shall be hereafter chosen into their Places, or any of them, a Meeting of the said City shall be held at such Time and Place as the By-Laws of the said City shall direct for filling up such Vacancy.

And be it further Enacted, That the Mayor, as often as Occasion shall require, shall summon the Aldermen and Common Council of the said City, to meet together in City Council, any Six of whom (Two at least to be Aldermen) to be a Quorum, who with the Mayor shall be known by the Name of, and they are hereby declared, the City Council of Newport; and they and their Successors to be hereafter appointed, shall have a Common Seal to be devised and ordered by the said City Council; and shall be capable in Law to purchase, have, hold, enjoy, possess, and receive, to them and their Successors, for the Use of the said City of Newport, in Perpetuity, or for any Term of Years, any Estates, real or personal, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of what Kind or Nature soever, within the Limits of the said City, and to sell, alien, exchange, or lease, the same or any Part thereof, as may from time to time be for the Benefit and Advantage of the said City: And that the Lands and Buildings now belonging to the said Town, be vested in the said City Council and their Successors, for the Use and Advantage of the said City, to be leased, sold, improved, or otherwise disposed of, as to the said City Council shall appear most conducive to the Use and Advantage of the said City, and the Inhabitants thereof: Provided that no Sale be made of any real Estate belonging to said City, unless Nine of the Members who compose the said City Council shall assent to the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the said City Council be vested with full Power and Authority from Time to Time, and under the common Seal, to make and establish such By-Laws, Rules, and Ordinances, relative to the Manner of warning the Meeting of the said City, for the Choice of General Officers and Deputies to represent the said City in General Assembly, at the Times prefixed by Law, and of such City Officers as are to be elected by the said City, relative to the Qualifications, in Point of Property, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council Men, the Markets and Commerce, the Harbour, Public Docks, Commons, Streets, Lanes, Highways, and Fences, within the said City, the Public Buildings, Alms-House and Work-House, belonging to the said City, relative to the Case of the Poor, the Assessment and Collection of Taxes, Fire Engines, Fire Hooks and Buckets, a City Watch, the Regulation of Seamen, disorderly Persons and Negroes; and in general By-Laws that shall appear to them necessary and requisite for the Security, welfare and Convenience of the said City, and for preserving Peace, Order and good Government within the same. And the City Council shall also be vested with full Power to make and order such Taxes from Time to Time on the Inhabitants of the said City of Newport, or those who hold taxable Property within the same, for the Payment of the Debts now due from the said Town, or that may at any Time become due, and for the Safety, Convenience, Benefit and Advantage of the said City, as shall appear to them expedient; and to affix Fines for all Offences committed against the By-Laws of the said City; and they are also hereby authorised to appoint a Recorder, Treasurer, Clerk, one or more Wardens in each Ward, a Coroner, Overseers of the Poor, Assessors and Collectors of Rates and Taxes, a Vendue-Master or Vendue-Masters, Constables, and all such other Officers as shall appear to them requisite and necessary for carrying into effectual Execution the Laws of this State, relative to the said Town, and all the By-Laws, Rules and Ordinances, they may make for the good Order and Government of the said City, and the Persons residing within the same: Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall authorise the said City Council to make any By-Laws repugnant to the Laws of this State, or inconsistent with Treaties made with Foreign Nations.

And be it further Enacted, That the said City Council shall appoint one or more Person or Persons, as shall be thought expedient, who shall have the same Powers for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration as the Town Councils within this State have, and also of appointing Guardians in all Cases whereby the Laws of this State, Town Councils are empowered to appoint the same; with all such other Powers as are by Law vested in Town Councils, and not herein otherwise delegated or appointed.

And be it further Enacted, That the said City Council shall and may affix and order such Perquisites or Salary to the Mayor of the said City, as from the Nature and Existence of his Office may to them appear requisite and necessary, and also to affix such Fees and Perquisites to the respective Officers that may be chosen or appointed.

And be it further Enacted, That the said Aldermen shall each of them have full Power and Authority to keep Peace and good Order in the said City, to sue Warrants, and cause all Offenders against Law to be brought before them, and on Examination, either to release, admit to Bail, if the Offence be bailable, or commit to the Custody of the Sheriff of the County of Newport who is hereby required and commanded to receive and keep in safe Custody such Offender or Offenders, until discharged by a due Course of Law.

And be it further Enacted, That there shall be holden Monthly, on the First Monday in every Month in the said City, and at such other Times as the Mayor shall appoint, a City Court composed of the Mayor and Aldermen; that the Mayor shall be Chief Judge thereof, and with any two of the Aldermen make a Quorum; or in Case of the Sickness or Absence of the Mayor, that any three of the Aldermen shall compose the said Court, in which the Senior Alderman present shall preside, which Court shall have Cognizance of all Offences committed in the City, against the By-Laws thereof, and shall levy the Fines and Forfeitures incurred by the Breach of the same, or any Law of this State relating to the said City: And shall also have Cognizance of all Breaches of the Peace, to affix and levy Fines upon the Offenders; and shall have full Power to commit to the common Prison all or any Persons for Contempt of said Court, or for Breaches of said Laws or in Default of comping with the Judgment and Sentence of the said Court; and the Sheriff or Keeper of the said Prison is hereby directed to receive the same.

And be it further Enacted, That in Case of any Tumult or Riot, or Appearance or Probability of Tumult or Riot, in the said City, the Mayor shall immediately summon together the City Council, and order the Wardens, the Sheriff of the County of Newport, and his Deputies, the Constables, and other City Officers, to attend the City Council; and such Measures shall be thereupon taken as shall appear most advisable for preventing or suppressing such Riot or Tumult; and if the Sheriff, his Deputy or any City Officer, shall neglect or refuse to obey the Order for Attendance from the Mayor he shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Two Pounds. And if any Inhabitant shall refuse to obey the Orders of the Mayor, for suppressing any Riot or Tumult, he shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds for every such Fault, to be affixed and levied by the said City Council aforesaid. And all Fines and forfeitures for Offences committed within the said City against any of the By-Laws of the same, shall be lodged with the City Treasurer to be at the Disposal of the City Council, for the Use and Advantage of the City.

And be it further Enacted, That the City Treasurer be capable to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in any Court of Law within the State, in the same Manner as Town-Treasurers by Law are liable.

And be it further Enacted, That the Wardens for the Time being shall be vested with all the Powers and Authorities that Justices of the Peace are vested with by the Laws of this State, and shall and may exercise the same in all Parts of the City, in Matters civil and criminal, and for the Preservation of the Peace and Good Order of the said City that the Judgment of the Warden in civil Matters be final; and that an Appeal be granted in criminal Matters to the City Council, whose Judgment shall be final; which Appeals shall be under the same Regulations as Appeals from the Courts of Justices to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace are by Law at present. And the City Clerk shall have and exercise the same Powers in the said City as Town-Clerks now have, in registering of Deeds, Marriages, and Births, and receiving Attachments of real Estates; and in general such Powers as Town-Clerks have and exercise within this State, and not altered or restricted in this Act. And the said City Clerk, shall have the Care and keeping of the Records of the said Town, belonging to the Office of the Town-Clerk of the said Town; and the Certificates of the said City Clerk shall have the same Force and Validity in Law as those of Town-Clerks within this State.

And be it further Enacted, That the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council Men, and all other City Officers shall, before the undertaking the Execution of there respective Offices, take the Oath or Affirmation of Fidelity to this State as by Law prescribed, and for the faithful Discharge of their several Offices and Places; that the following be the Form of the Oath or Affirmation of Office, to wit, You A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully discharge the Office of to which you are elected, to the best of your Knowledge and Ability. So help you God. (Or this Engagement you make upon the Peril of the Penalty of Perjury.) And that the said Oath, or Affirmation, shall be administered to the Mayor and Aldermen, by either of the Assistants of this State, or Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Newport; and to the Common Council Men and other City Officers, by the Mayor or either of the Aldermen, who are hereby impowered to administer the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the Town-Clerk of the Town of Newport, under the Direction of the Town Council of the said Town, issue his Warrant for convening the Freemen of the said Town to meet in City Meeting, on the first Tuesday of June next; and that the Freemen who shall meet on the said day, choose a [illegible] Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council Men, and a City Clerk; who upon their taking the Oath or Affirmation prescribed, shall be invested with all the Powers granted in this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Person shall be sued for any Thing done by Virtue of this Act, he may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence. And this Act shall to all Intents and Purposes be a Public Act, and take Place and Effect immediately upon the Rising of this General Assembly.